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THE
PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.



THE CAUSE
OF THE
STAGNATION IN BUSINESS
AND
THE REMEDY.

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THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

THE CAUSE OF THE STAGNATION IN BUSINESS AND THE REMEDY.

A PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ON account of the disturbed condition of our country, politically, socially, and financially, which has alarmed and aroused the people throughout this nation, demanding a remedy and a final settlement of such disturbances, my attention was attracted in that direction, and after due deliberation, I have discovered a system and have framed laws which will remedy the evils that so disturb our country. The manner of carrying it into effect is by an organization to be known as THE UNITED ORDER OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION, which I planned at No. 28 Alexander Avenue, Boston, Mass., and revised at Pasadena, Cal., and I am now prepared to organize.

The progress of civilization demands frequent and radical changes which must be met in disregard of precedents and prejudice; and I see its ability to meet these demands by its giving to the inventive genius promises

and protection which has enabled him, by his inventions to change the manners and customs of kingdoms, empires and nations, and to some extent has driven away the prejudice of the dark ages, which lends to us its enchantments for still further changes.

These alterations must be made, and can only be made, by an organization disconnected from all others, of which the objects are beneficial and reformatory. This organization shall have no party or color lines; neither shall the question of sex be considered in the right of franchise. Females shall have the same rights and privileges with the males in the order. Great care will be taken in organizing this order. The ballot must be made honorable and effective, and that can only be done by an organization of this kind. Any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, shall not be admitted to membership; nor shall any convict, politician, pauper, drunkard or thief, or any other criminal be a member.

This organization shall be formed under one head throughout this country, in towns and cities, and in wards in cities, in battalions each of one thousand members, males and females, of good, moral character, from the age of eighteen years and upwards, and when the number of members shall reach one thousand, including its officers, there shall be no more admitted in that battalion until a vacancy by death or removal occurs, when such vacancy may be filled.

The assessment at the death of members shall not be more than than two dollars, which assessment shall be paid to the beneficiary or heirs within sixty days after satisfactory proof of the death of a member shall have been presented. The other expenses connected with the order shall be an initiation fee of about two dollars and fifty cents, and a quarterly due of about fifty cents.

All the members of the order shall be detective officers and shall make reports to the head officers of persons and things that may be injurious to the order, that the interests of all the members may be properly guarded and protected.

This organization will differ somewhat from all other beneficiary organizations in that there shall be no medical examinations. Its great and main object shall be a political reformation, and continuance of membership in such an organization shall depend altogether upon the character of the person. Members shall take a solemn obligation to have no connection with any so-called religious or political creeds or theories or associations opposed to the following reforms, and that they shall remain true to the order. The reforms are, that the following laws shall be established by this organization for the government of these United States, which shall be enforced by this organization. Annexed are the laws with the workings of them briefly shown:

LAW I. .

SEC. 1. All the paper currency of these United States shall be issued by the national government, and shall be full legal tender for all purposes for which money is used, and loaned by the government to the citizens of these United States who wish to borrow, secured by first mortgage on improved real estate, to the amount of one-half of its market value, interest not to be over one and one-half per cent per annum. Silver and gold also may be loaned, secured in the same manner, when there is that currency in the treasury, interest payable semi-annually.

SEC. 2. All real estate upon which money is loaned shall be valued by the cash value of the average amount of its products per acre on the premises wheresoever located. The base of the cash value shall be ten per cent. For example: An acre of land producing a ton of hay, the average price per ton being ten dollars, would make the market value of that acre one hundred dollars. This

principle shall be applied by the government on all loans on real estate.

SEC. 3. The national government may also loan money to foreign nations who are on peaceable terms with the national government, and wish to borrow; interest not to be less than two and one-half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest to be secured by national bonds, payable in gold by all foreign nations.

By this Law I. the government is bound to issue all the paper currency of the country, and improved real estate shall be the base of security. It also puts a fixed value on real estate for the purpose of loaning money. When the security of the currency is based upon the improvements of labor, it will expand just as fast and as far as labor desires to have it. Greenbacks secured in this manner will make them as good as gold, and will open channels as large as the country itself for the people owning improved real estate to borrow money direct from the government, as the demands require it, and in this way money will come and go to the people like the ebb and flow of the tide, and prevent any money panics.

Loans made by this law will also prevent foreclosing of mortgages, for when the greenbacks are paid to the government, they become dead, until the security bring them back again to the people. On that account it would be of no advantage whatever, so long as the interest is paid and the improvements are kept up, to foreclose on a greenback mortgage.

In paying their interest in this way, people are paying their tax or revenue which is to support the government, instead of building up money monopolies, and the rate of interest would be the same throughout this country. This will also prevent any State having an advantage over another in money matters, which will induce and encourage people to make and own their homes, because

owning their homes would be the same as having a bank account, the security on which they could draw money at any time they might want it.

By this law, places that are now waste and desolate will become beautified and inhabited by permanent and loyal citizens, who will be independent of all money monopolies, because they can put their labor into their homes, which will increase their security in case they wish to borrow money from the government. It will be to them as the sun and the early and later rain is to the earth, giving its influence and assistance in building up a strong and happy nation, and in return receiving from the citizens and from foreign nations, interest or revenue on all the money loaned throughout this country to pay government expenses.

This law will also give the national government more power to control foreign nations who borrow money than a large army or navy, and would cause them to respect the national government in its onward course in the progress of civilization to a more perfect day. A government of this kind will be creative of wealth, and when fully carried into effect, will be self-sustaining and all its citizens exempt from taxation.

LAW II.

SEC. 1. All interest on money, mortgages, bonds and stocks, except gold and silver mining stock, to the citizens of these United States, shall be abolished, except to the government, and giving or receiving it shall be deemed an offense, subject to a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty years imprisonment at hard labor.

This Law II. lays the axé at the root of a system which has kept the power of the people and their monetary interests at the feet and at the mercy of the bankers and hawkers on 'change, and which has kept labor

hedged up and has been robbing it of its just rewards by a system of legalized robbery ; for all interest paid, except to the government, is just so much taken out of labor for nothing. Labor cannot be benefited by paying interest on a debt which never pays the debt.

There are many people who pay in interest many times more than the amount of the principal, and yet the debt is the same. It is the most atrocious and diabolical system of legalized robbery that has ever been invented, or could be, by the most benighted, unprincipled heathen despot that has ever lived. It is this system that has put the money of the country into centers, where it has riveted the chains of labor and kept it in the low, beggarly condition that it is now and has been for thousands of years. It has also made the borrower a slave to the lender, who, with the non-producer, look upon labor as something low and degrading, and laboring people are considered by some of that class to be akin to some of the lower animals and beasts of burden,—a species of merchandise.

A little over eighteen hundred years ago, Jesus Christ, the great teacher of righteousness, when in Jerusalem, went into the house of God and found the same pernicious system working there in full blast, by which the hypocrites robbed labor of its earnings. He became so indignant, that he arose against the thieves, bitterly denouncing them; made a scourge of small cords and drove them out, telling them that they had made the house a den of thieves. He made no compromise with that class of hypocrites ; they will not be allowed to occupy a place in his kingdom. We have the same system in full force in our midst to-day, and those who hold high positions in the so-called Christian churches are the chief among the money-changers, who use every effort to cheat honest toil out of its hard earnings. But the teachers in these

days are not like the one who used the scourge of small cords ; they have not even raised their voices against the wickedness of the pernicious system. Well did Isaiah the prophet speak of them when he said: " His watchmen are blind; they are all ignorant; they are all dumb dogs; they cannot bark. Sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber; yea, they are greedy dogs, which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain from his quarter."—[Isaiah, 56, 10-11.] Their title, except the Rev., is all right: D. D.—dumb dog.

The reason the money holders of the country would like to have the system continued, is because it creates credits and forms debts, which are the base of the pernicious system of usury. Any manipulation of the money of the country that causes the producer to pay one dollar more of the products of labor for any form of debt or interest thereon, robs the industries of our country. But as governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and one of these powers is to coin money, for that reason all interest paid on money should be paid to the government to pay the expenses of the government. In this way all the citizens are benefited. By paying the interest, they are paying their tax, hence a government by and of the people, on one plane, free from all money monopolies. Any intelligent person will see that by such laws the laboring people will be amply able to resist, not only the despotic encroachments of the money-holders, but will make idle, insolent, and overbearing aristocracy impossible.

LAW III.

SEC. 1. All unimproved real estate in these United States, and all improved having been abandoned for the term of two years, shall be taxed.

This Law III. will prevent people monopolizing and holding unimproved lands.

LAW IV.

SEC. 1. All improved real estate not exceeding fifty acres in country places, and not exceeding five thousand feet in a city, owned by one person, and all incomes, tools and machinery shall be exempt from taxation.

This law IV. will induce people to cut land up into small homes and have them improved to avoid taxation. It also puts a stop to the system of taxing the products of labor, or in other words, it abolishes the abominable system of forcing people to buy their own improvements, or of paying a fine or license for the privilege of making improvements or holding the products of their own labor. This places all citizens on an equal footing, and will give them an impetus to be industrious and economical, that they may own their homes, and all who do not have homes and own them, with such favorable circumstances, will be to blame.

LAW V.

SEC. 1. All citizens, males and females, in these United States at the age of sixty years and over shall be exempt from taxation, except on unimproved real estate, and all improved over the amount as stated in Law IV.

This Law V. releases citizens only at the age of sixty years and over from a compulsory personal tax.

LAW VI.

SEC. 1. Every male in these United States at the age twenty years to the age of sixty years, including all foreigners who are getting a living in these United States, shall all be taxed equally; also, all females at the age of twenty years, including all foreigners who are getting a living in these United States, shall be taxed equally, but only one half of the amount of that paid by the males.

SEC. 2. All taxes shall be paid in semi-annual installments, and shall be due July 1st and January 1st, every year in every State in these United States. The tax bills shall be presented or left at the residence of the taxpayer, on or before the 15th day of June and December. All whose taxes are remaining unpaid after July and January tenth, shall become delinquent and shall be subject to arrest and held in government employ, and allowed the current wages until paid, with all the cost of such arrest added to the tax-bill; except in case of sickness or destitution, when an abatement may be made, which shall appear on all such tax bills when received. The government shall furnish employment on any public works, allowing the current rate of wages to all persons who wish to pay their tax by labor. All employers shall be held responsible for the tax of the employees. Any person refusing to comply with this law, shall be subject to imprisonment at hard labor until paid.

This Law VI. abolishes the present system of taxation which has produced more perjurers than any other system in force, and makes the tax direct and personal on foreigners as well as citizens. All men and women at the age of twenty years are held alike responsible for their tax. All have the same benefits of the public improvements, and the protection of the laws of the country. This will cause men and women to have a better interest in the government, and have a responsibility resting upon them which will cause them to be watchful in the expenditure of public money. It will make them better citizens, husbands and wives.

Where people grow to manhood and womanhood without any responsibility, they are liable to become careless, slack, lazy and worthless, prowling over the country, violators of law, and then imprisoned, a burden upon the law abiding citizens. This law will clear that class out of the country and keep them out, for no person will be employed unless they can show a paid tax bill,

because the employers are held responsible for the tax of the employees. This will be a protection to home labor such as it has never had before. There are no good reasons why foreigners should be allowed to remain in this country without paying a tax, while citizens are taxed for all their improvements. It is an outrage upon the citizens of this country.

This law also provides a way for all persons who have not the money to pay their tax. By applying to the government, employment will be furnished them until their taxes are paid, and then they will receive a receipted tax bill, which will be sufficient evidence for their full liberty to employ or be employed anywhere or by whom they please. This will have a tendency to put a stop to all labor strikes, and all such employment shall be absolutely free from all compulsory tax by the government.

The system advocated of an absolute land tax is one of the worst systems ever invented. It is sticking a death plaster on the mouth of every soul that comes into existence, by taxing the source which the Almighty has given to sustain life, and ought not to be countenanced by any intelligent person for a moment.

LAW VII.

SEC. 1. Foreigners shall not be allowed to land in any State in these United States, unless they can show some tangible means of support; also a good moral character. Any violator of this law shall be subject to a fine of three hundred to five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor until paid.

SEC. 2. All foreigners who are now or may hereafter become paupers in any State in these United States, shall be returned to their native country by the government of these United States, and if the same persons are found within the borders of these United States in the same condition within five years after being returned, it shall be deemed an offense, subject to a penalty of not

less than six months or more than two years imprisonment at hard labor.

SEC. 3. Foreigners of good reputation may be admitted to citizenship of these United States in ten years after the first application is made by the person desirous of becoming a citizen and have remained in these United States during that period, but not before the expiration of the ten years.

Law VII. is to protect the citizens of this country from the burdens of foreign criminals and paupers, and fixes the time of foreigners becoming naturalized. By the present system of naturalizing foreigners, the country will in a very few years be controlled by a foreign element with all the superstitions and bigotry of the dark ages, which must be prevented to have peace and prosperity.

LAW VIII.

SEC. 1. The government of these United States shall sell at public auction any unimproved lands in any State in these United States, when a petition is presented to the government, signed by not less than three responsible citizens setting forth their intention of purchasing the said unimproved lands for the purpose of making improvements, the nature of the improvements to be stated in the petition; also the time of commencing and finishing such improvements. The government shall then give notice to the owner, owners or heirs, by mail, or deliver at the last place of residence if known, of the petition, and the names and residence of the petitioners; then if the owner, owners or heirs refuse to sell, or neglect to make the improvements proposed by the said petitioners within the time specified in said petition, the government shall advertise such lands for sale in two daily papers published nearest the place of sale, for three months, three days in each month, the objects for selling to be stated in the advertisement, and sold on the last day of the third month to the highest bidder and a deed given to the purchaser by the government, which shall be ab-

solute. Said purchaser shall make the improvements as stated in the said petition, or be held liable for all the costs of advertising and selling said lands and forfeit all rights by or under such sale, and the said lands shall revert to the original owner, owners or heirs, without costs or charges. When there are no forfeitures, the owner, owners or heirs shall pay all expenses of advertising and selling all unimproved lands sold by the government, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner, owners or heirs. All unimproved lands shall be sold for unpaid tax in the usual manner.

Law VIII is for the purpose of removing all obstacles that may stand in the way of improvements or of settling up this country, and to prevent any person or corporation holding unimproved lands. When citizens wish to purchase to make improvements, the owners must sell or make improvements themselves.

LAW IX.

SEC. 1. The ports of these United States shall be free and duties on imports abolished to all civilized nations who are on peaceable terms and will reciprocate with these United States.

Law IX., with this code of laws, will open the way for the further progress of civilization, and the elevation of the nations who will comply with the laws. Never has there been such a grand and noble position taken by any nation before, for by this law we have opened our doors to the civilized nations who will open unto us, that they with us, may enjoy the blessing of the free exchange of the products of our labor, which has hitherto cost labor millions of dollars under the pretense of protection to labor, which has now proved to be false.

It may be said by some one that the tariff system has done a great deal for this country. Well, it has. In the first place it has created a large army of high salar-

ied officials, nonproducers, who are paid out of the earnings of working people. 2. It has stimulated ambitious capitalists to form into manufacturing corporations throughout this country, and has given them a monopoly of the products. 3. It has left the way open for the free importation of the poorest, cheapest and lowest kinds of foreign labor to compete with the labor in this country. If you fix a tariff system which will advance the price of the products of your labor fifty per cent more or less above that of other nations, you will, by such a system reduce the price of labor just that fifty per cent in all nations with whom you have any intercourse. That is just what has been done by our present tariff system, which is driving foreign labor into this country. All who plan any scheme to depreciate the property or labor of their neighbors, are only sharpening the rod for their own backs. It is a scheme of politicians, causing labor to fight labor, in order that they may receive a benefit from it. The protection is to corporations and capitalists of this country only. The manufacturers in other countries will not ship their products to this country at a loss, so the loss must be to labor in foreign countries, which is being felt in this country now, by the increase of foreign pauper labor, and has driven labor into organizations for self-protection, at a great expense to labor, for organization is the only protection labor has. 4. It has given those corporations and capitalists power to press down the wages of their employees, driving them into strikes and loss of time and wages; and to make the disturbed condition of the country more complete, those corporations and capitalists have power through this tariff system, to form into great "trusts," enabling them to bring their power more direct upon the people, which will create strikes, riots, and destruction of property and an increase of the police force, prisons, alms houses, etc.

Then follows an increase of taxation upon all the products of labor, which has already taken place, and is felt to such an extent throughout this country that many people do not make the improvements which would have been made were it not for the increase of the taxes. This is tariff protection for you, which has also given us hundreds of thousands of officers of every description, besides criminals and paupers, to feed upon the enterprising and wealth-producing people. 5. This same system has taken millions of dollars out of circulation into the treasury vaults, without any knowledge or law to put it into circulation again. Here labor finds itself like the fruit-bearing tree, with the money which stimulates it beyond its reach, with a host of non-producers, like suckers, taking its life away. This code of laws, like the pruner's knife, will take the suckers off to root or die, and relieve labor of one of its great burdens.

LAW X.

SEC. 1. The government of these United States shall not grant any license or borrow any money at interest from any person or nations without the consent of the majority of voters of these United States.

This Law X prohibits the granting of license which is an expense to the citizens without any benefit. It simply goes to support a set of officials, non-producers, who are of no particular benefit to the community. It also prohibits the borrowing of money by a few representative men, who have and may again put the citizens into debt unnecessarily without their consent.

LAW XI.

SEC. 1. The government of these United States shall build and control railroads, canals, electric and gas lights, water-works, telegraphs telephones, manufacturing es-

tablishments, insurance or any other improvements which will benefit the citizens in any State in these United States, and may purchase from any person or corporation any of the said improvements when requested to do so, by a petition signed by a majority of the voters in the State, city or town where the improvements are to be located, made or purchased, by issuing paper currency, based upon the improvements or purchases made. All said paper currency shall be called in and cancelled by the government, as soon as it can be done, by the income from all such improvements; then the income from all such improvements shall go to the State, city or town where the improvements are located, for the benefit of the citizen in the said State, city or town.

Sec. 2. The national government may also build railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, electric and gas lights in foreign countries, that are on peaceable terms with the government, by issuing paper currency, based upon the said improvements, when requested to do so by a petition signed by twelve citizens of these United States, for the benefit of the government of these United States. Said paper currency shall be called in and cancelled by the government as soon as it can be done by the income from all such improvement.

SEC. 3. If conductors or superintendents, or any other person having charge of any of these improvements, shall allow any person to use any of these improvements without paying the regular established price for the same, both shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than one thousand dollars each, or imprisonment at hard labor until paid, and a final dismissal of the offender from the employ of the government.

This Law XI. places the governing power so directly into the hands of the citizens, that they can control any enterprise for the good of all the people throughout this country, and hold any corporation in check by reason of such power; for the continuance of any corporation in business under this law would depend upon its just dealings with the people.

With such a law in force, the government could create

inexhaustible wealth for the benefit of its citizens. For example: If the citizens of Pasadena and Los Angeles wish to have a cable railroad built from Los Angeles to Pasadena, the national government must build such a road when this law is complied with; and when the paper currency is called in and cancelled, it would be as if some rich friend had died and left a legacy for the benefit of his friends: that is, the paper currency has gone out of existence, and the wealth left for the benefit of the citizens. In other words, this law would be like the steam engine; the people like the fire under the engine; the paper currency like the steam that propels the whole train. This same system can also be applied to building sewers in any city or town throughout this country.

LAW XII.

SEC. 1. The government of these United States shall control all the waters in these United States and cause it to be distributed for domestic and irrigating purposes, according to the necessities of the people.

This Law XII. puts the control of the waters of this country into the hands of the government, which by issuing paper currency, based upon that security as provided for in Law XI. can dam the canyons in the mountains and store fountains of water and have it distributed to supply the needs of the people at a less cost than by any other system.

LAW XIII.

SEC. 1. All females who are citizens and are qualified voters, shall have the right of suffrage in every State in these United States. Citizens changing their place of residence, from one State to another, shall not forfeit the right of voting by such change, but must have a certificate of character from the proper authorities in the last place of residence, showing their right to vote before being allowed to vote.

This Law XIII. gives all the female citizens of this country the same rights of suffrage as the males.

LAW XIV.

SEC. 1. Any person or persons, in any State within these United States, engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, who shall adulterate the same or sell or offer for sale less than one half pint, in the original package, sealed, and not to be drank on or within the premises, shall be subject, (both purchaser and seller) to a penalty of not less than one or more than five years imprisonment at hard labor, and all such property shall be confiscated for the benefit of the people in the State, city or town where the property is confiscated.

SEC. 2. These penalties shall apply to any person or persons adulterating any of the necessities of life.

SEC. 3. Hotel keepers may serve wines to their guests at their meals, but shall not keep what is known as a bar or sell at retail. Any violator of this section shall be subject (both buyer and seller) to the same penalty as the liquor dealer.

SEC. 4. Any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, also, all criminals, shall be disfranchised.

This Law XIV. compels all persons engaged in any way in the liquor traffic, to sell it in its pure, unadulterated condition, and not to be drank on or within the premises, which will do away with all open bar-rooms. It also disfranchesies all persons engaged in that business, for that reason not eligible to any government office; hence the power and influence of such traffic must sink into obscurity.

LAW XV.

SEC. 1. Any person or persons in any State in these United States engaged in stock-raising, shall provide suitable shelter, food and water for all such stock. Any person neglecting to comply with this law shall be notified by the national government to comply with the law within 30 days. Then if such persons refuse or neglect

to comply with this law at the expiration of the said thirty days, all such stock shall be forfeited and advertised for sale in three daily papers having the largest circulation nearest the place of forfeiture, for seven days and sold by the government on the seventh day at public auction to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the government.

This Law XV. will prevent persons or corporations from keeping any more stock than they can properly care for. In some States, thousands of cattle are allowed to suffer and die every year for the want of proper care.

LAW XVI.

SEC. 1 Eight hours labor shall constitute and be a legal days work in every State in these United States.

This Law XVI. fixes the hours of labor at eight hours per day, which must be recognized throughout this country.

LAW XVII.

SEC. 1. All patents granted by the government of these United States shall become public property, and any citizen in these United States may manufacture the same by giving notice to the patentee or heirs of their intention so to manufacture, together with their name and place of business and State, city or town, may manufacture the same by using on all manufactured goods the name in the patent, and the name of the patentee and the name and place of the manufacturer, and paying a royalty to the patentee or heirs of not over five per cent. on the cost of manufacturing the same. All such patents shall have a certificate showing that the royalty has been paid, signed by the patentee or heirs, attached to all such patents, which shall be a receipt kept by the purchaser. Any violator of this law shall be subject to a fine of one hundred to five hundred dollars.

This Law XVII. is to assist inventors in getting their inventions into use, for by this law inventions become public property so that no moneyed power can control any invention for its own benefit, which is beneficial

to the public. It also protects the inventors in their rights.

LAW XVIII.

SEC. 1. Any person or persons in any State in these United States advocating the division of any of the public moneys, or begging on the streets or from house to house, for any sectarian purposes, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five or more than ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

This Law XVIII. is to prevent sectarian fanatics advocating the division of the public moneys, for the purpose of establishing sectarian institutions or parochial schools, which is likely to cause dispute and the division of this country.

LAW XIX.

SEC. 1. Every so called religious or sectarian institution, parochial or private school, in every State in these United States which is not open for public inspection, shall be inspected by officers appointed by the governor of each State to inspect such institutions at least twice in each year, and if teachers or any so-called spiritual advisers are found teaching doctrines which deprive any person of their religious rights and the free exercise of their liberty by a pretense of some spiritual or supernatural power they have from God to bring some terrible calamity upon all who will not accept their doctrine and submit to their dictation, such teachers are violators of the laws of liberty; and shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than one thousand dollars for each offense, or imprisonment at hard labor until paid.

This Law XIX. will cause every institution in this country to be open for public inspection, to prevent the practice of any imposition upon the ignorant, weak-minded and superstitious people,

LAW XX.

SEC. 1. The laws that govern the people of these United States, also the financial and monetary history of

the world, with all its changes and the effects of such changes upon the people of the world in the past, shall be taught in all the public schools in every State in these United States.

This Law XX. is for the purpose of forcing all teachers in all the public schools to teach their scholars the laws by which they are to be governed, that they may become better citizens and financiers, knowing the law and its effect.

LAW XXI.

SEC. 1. Every office or vacancy in any branch of the government department in these United States, to be filled, shall be advertised for bids in one paper in each State having the largest circulation, for one month, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, who must be a citizen of these United States, who shall give the proper sureties for the faithful performance of duty in such place of trust; and in case of resignation shall give two months notice.

SEC. 2. The head officers in each branch of the government department shall make a monthly report in detail of the business affairs in the office in their charge, between the first and tenth day of each month, which shall be published in a public paper making such reports.

SEC. 3. The president of these United States and the governors of each State are exempt from this law, except the monthly reports, and shall be elected by a majority of the voters.

This Law XXI. gives the people of this country the benefit of competition in public offices, and will oblige the officers to make monthly reports in regard to the business affairs of their respective offices, for the information of the citizens, which will save thousands of dollars for the benefit of the people not now accounted for. It will also settle the civil service reform question.

LAW XXII.

SEC. 1. All legal documents shall be uniform in every State in these United States, and with as few words as

possible. The charges for taking acknowledgements by any justice or notary public shall not exceed fifty cents on each document.

This law will prevent many a dispute and law suit.

LAW XXIII.

SEC. 1. Any attorney-at-law in any State in these United States, in any civil or criminal court, who shall take exceptions on technical points of law to defeat justice, and cause unnecessary expense to public or private interests, after the preponderance of evidence has settled the matter beyond a doubt, and should be defeated in such exceptions, shall be subject to the same penalty with his or her client.

This Law XXIII. puts all the unprincipled lawyers in a position where they will suffer the same penalty with their clients in all unjust dealings, and protect the honest people.

LAW XXIV.

SEC. 1. All voters in this system shall be detective officers, with power to arrest, or cause to be arrested, in any State in these United States, any so-called tramp or other suspicious persons who refuse to give a satisfactory account of themselves, or any violator of the law, and bring them into court, and if found guilty of any criminal act, they shall pay for any damage caused by them, with cost of arrest and cost of court, and all other expenses caused by such person. If not paid at once, they shall be imprisoned at hard labor and allowed the established rate of wages until all such charges and damages are paid.

SEC. 2. Any person arresting another through malice, and it can be proven that the arrest was made through malice, without any violation of law, the party making or causing the arrest shall be held liable for all damages caused to the arrested party, together with all costs.

SEC. 3. Any person caught shielding any criminal to defeat justice, shall be liable to the same penalty with the criminal.

This Law XXIV. holds all the voters under this system responsible for the execution of the law, for they are the life of the law; hence an officer to cause it to be enforced. This will do away, to a great extent, with the present expensive system of police force, and be a thousand times more effective. If you wish to retard or kill any law, or make it ineffective, all that is necessary to do is to put the authority of the law into the hands of a few officials, and then you have a dead law so far as the people are concerned. The officials are the law, to a great extent, for their own benefit and that of their friends; so you see that these few officials are the law, clothed in uniform, so that the transgressors may know them, and have time to get out of the way or cover up their tracks. It is about impossible for an officer of that stamp to get evidence to convict any one. It is simply playing hide and seek with the devil at a great expense to the taxpay-ers;—a very foolish and dangerous system, by which citizens are not safe. By this system, the eyes of the law are around you like the light in the day and like the darkness in the night; it will be impossible to get away from the eyes of the law and citizens will be safe and the way of the transgressor made hard.

LAW XXV.

SEC. 1. Any person or persons holding office in any branch of the government departments of these United States, who may in any way dishonor the office by defalcation, giving or receiving bribes, or unlawfully using any money or other valuables belonging to the govern-ment, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifteen or more than twenty-five years imprisonment at hard labor ; and if found guilty of inefficiency or neglect or both, they shall be subject to a penalty of not less than six months or more than five years at hard labor.

This Law XXV. will cause all government officials to be diligent and watchful in all official transactions, and

will hold the inefficient and neglectful in restraint; hence we shall have the very best material in office.

LAW XXVI.

SEC. 1. All criminals shall serve under this law where their labor will be of the greatest benefit to the government of these United States, well secured by chain and weight.

This law XXVI. will cause crime to decrease in this country. There are very few people who would stand in front of an express train in motion or put their head under a trip-hammer and wait to have it come down upon them, because they know what the effect would be: so in this case crime will disappear to a great extent when these laws become known.

LAW XXVII.

SEC. 1. Any laws that conflict with this code of laws are hereby repealed, on the adoption of this code by a majority of the voters, and signed by the president of these United States.

SEC. 2. These laws shall be in full force until changed, amended or abolished by a two-thirds vote of the people of these United States, and signed by the president, but not in any other way.

The adoption of this code will not retard or disturb the business of the country, or any law that is now in force, except those that conflict with this code. It will be like an opening wedge, opening up vast fields of enterprise and prosperity such as has never been witnessed in this country before. We have a country with a variety of climate, and as productive a soil as can be found in any part of the known world, with copious rains. We have inexhaustible mineral wealth, men of energy and enterprise, with an abundance of skilled labor, all ready to spring into life and action, all of which is muddled and hedged up, not from any fault of the country, climate or

soil, but in the system of government, especially the laws fixing the base of the security of the currency. But by the adoption of this system, which makes improved real estate the base of security, all interest paid by borrowers would be a tax or revenue to pay government expenses. A system of government protecting the enterprising and wealth-producing people, will so infuse life and energy into them that this country would take such rapid strides in the progress of civilization, as would astonish the surrounding nations and cause them to inquire of each other with wonder, What has caused America to shine forth in such glorious beauty, with all its inhabitants enjoying the works of their own hands? The answer would be: the new system has prevented tyrants claiming, under a heathen system, any part of the products of our labor, for the former things have passed away.

The only thing that will bring about this change is to organize as proposed, until the voters in the organization outnumber all outside parties; then choose men in the organization, elect them, and send them to Washington with the laws to have them take their regular course, and enforce them, which will produce the effects as briefly shown. This is a national movement; for anything short of this will be of no account. The elections must be for the adoption of laws that are framed:—that we know something about, and not for men to frame laws that we know nothing about, and do not want. Let us see the machine first, and tell us what it will do; then we will decide whether we want it or not. I hope to see the mechanics and the inventive genius of this country framing laws for the government of the people, that will cause all political parties, with all the expense connected with them, to drop out of existence. I do not expect to see good laws until we have them come to us as our improved machinery has come; and be adopted by

the vote of the people. I think we have had tinkers and cobblers and patchers of laws long enough to satisfy the people; now let us have a change.

The proposed beneficiary system of insurance is as good and as cheap as any in operation at present. The only qualification necessary to become a member is age and character. Any person whose character is stained cannot be admitted to membership or allowed to remain a member when known. It will be an organization that will bear close inspection, and persons not belonging to such an organization will be looked upon with suspicion; and persons whose character will not admit them to the organization are the only ones who will oppose it. I intend having a paper published which will give full reports of the workings of the organization. I also invite criticism on this system, but any criticism that will not show something else instead of what is criticised, will not be noticed any more than the doleful croaking of frogs in a dismal swamp. All criticism upon this subject must be by creation and not by finding fault.

Some one will say you need never expect to get such a code of laws adopted by the politicians of this country. Well, that is true; for no person can have any part or voice in making this change unless they are clothed with a good moral character. The politicians and political channels have become so corrupt that it is impossible to get any reform in that direction. In fact all governments by representation are a failure, and will continue to grow more corrupt every year until their final overthrow, and any expectation of reform from our present system shall certainly perish. The elements of the destruction of the present governments are fast gathering strength everywhere for their final overthrow.

Were you to ask me for a formula to create anarchism, nihilism, communism, socialism, with all the combinations of isms and schisms, filled with wrath ready for riot

and bloodshed, and the destruction of the government itself, I could not give you a more effective one for that purpose than the present political system. It is that system that has put the country in the condition it is at the present time, and I do not see how it would be possible for the devil himself to invent a baser system of demonocracy than the present political system, which has opened the doors to the most debased and abominable from every nation under heaven to come and take part in the government of this country. The result is that there is a class who have come to this country, who are like the troubled sea—never at rest, but continually stirring up mire and dirt. Our criminal courts, charitable institutions and prisons are well patronized by them. They make haste to become naturalised, and are voters in less than one fourth of the time of an American born citizen. The national and state governments sell to them indulgences or licenses; they open rum shops, for their political power is in the rum, to control voters, and are then ready to fill any office in the country, with another class catering to them who call themselves Americans, but are not, and care nothing about American interests. They are of the same family of plunderers, and their whole object is plunder, with but very few exceptions. The whole country is exposed to their pernicious whims and notions. They do not seem to care for the interests of the people or understand the true science of government any more than the uncivilized cannibals understand the true science of figures; for any system that takes away from the people by force the products of their labor, is eating their flesh and drinking their blood;—it is only another form of cannibalism. They get elected to office, and by some political legerdemain, get rich in a very short time, at the expense of the people.

I will call your attention to some of their trickery.

In January, 1862, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill into the House, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$150,000,000 of greenback money. This bill contained the provision that this greenback money should be legal tender for all debts and dues, including customs duties. The introduction of this bill alarmed the bankers and money-changers of the country, because they knew that if it passed, gold and silver, the money of the despot, would cease to circulate. Consequently, a consultation was held, and after discussing the subject, appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and prevent the passage of the bill, if possible. The efforts of that committee failed, however, and the bill passed the House. Their only hope then lay with the Senate. They went to work on that body, and had the bill so amended, making the greenbacks legal tender, except interest on the public debt and customs duties, which were to be payable in gold. The Senate passed the bill, with its amendment, and it was returned to the House and passed. After the money-changers had succeeded in placing the exceptions upon the greenbacks they went to work to get the benefit of their scheming. Just see how this was done. Gold must be raised by the government to pay the interest on the bonds, which was done by causing all importers to pay the customs duties in gold. The bankers and money-brokers had the coin in their hands, because they had suspended specie payments, I think, in 1861. "Now," say they, "if you want gold you can have it at a premium;" and when the premium rose to \$2.50 those men exchanged their gold for greenbacks and with them bought government bonds, and in this way getting \$2.50 worth of bonds for every \$1.00 in gold invested. Now, with the bonds in their hands, the next move upon this legislative machine was to cause it to pass an act in 1869, called the credit

strengthening act, pledging the government to redeem the bonds in coin, which secured to the bondholders \$2.50 for every \$1.00 invested in bonds.

Another trick played upon the people in favor of the moneyed power, was the contraction of the currency, wrecking the business of the country, and casting adrift in one year over ten thousand business men, having lost every dollar through contraction.

Again, Jan. 1st, 1879, specie payment was resumed, which caused another shrinkage in all the products of labor in favor of the money king, and has made the purchasing power of the dollar much greater in the hands of those wreckers, and which will cause them less care and give them more leisure.

This is only a sample of the games which are liable to be played upon the people of the country at any time unless there is a change in the system. It cannot be otherwise, because the representatives of the country are men and not God. They are men who are selfish and covetous, and with such propensity, exposed to all sorts of influence from every part of the country. As soon as they are elected to office, they are hounded by friends and committees and lobbyists from banks, brokers and corporations of every description, and from every quarter of the country, with inducements and influence of every sort, including money. All the aims and purposes of these hounds and wreckers are one, from the Jesuit priest to the money-broker:—that is, to cause this legislative machine to enact laws which will give them positions and power whereby they can control the people to enrich themselves and live at ease.

So you see that this system of government by representation is only a wrecking-machine, which, being operated upon by this outside power, can wreck the business of the country at any time they may run short of funds. The people, in voting, think it a great privilege

they have, that by their vote they can change their condition; but they are simply deceived. They only elect a machine for the wreckers to use for their benefit and that of their friends. A vote is not worth a fig to the great majority of the people, unless there can be a law enacted making it treason for any person to approach a representative with any inducements or influence of any kind; and for such crime make the penalty death to both parties; but, without such restriction, the whole system is like an open sea, liable to lash its waves of destruction upon the business of the country at any time and break it up and make it plunder for the wreckers. But where the law is first framed and adopted by the people, all become alike in sight of the law, for the law is no respecter of persons, because nothing but full satisfaction will satisfy the law.

There is no expenditure of money with such little returns from it, as there is from the money paid out for legislation. If there are a class of men who must be fed at the expense of the people, it would be much cheaper to do it in the alms houses or at the end of a chain, whichever place is best suited to their condition and character. It is a mystery how the taxpayers can much longer endure such a government, which does not govern, but has made them a prey to the vacillating dissensions of their political tyranny. They promise liberty and reform, while they are in bondage to their own corrupt natures, and any reform from that direction is as impossible as it would for the leopard to change his spots. For that reason this plan of organization is proposed, as there is no other way by which relief can come speedily and in peace. The people have a legal and a just right to take this or any other course which they please, as is provided for in the Declaration of Independence, which holds "that all men are created equal; that-

they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall be most likely to effect their happiness." That these rights have been destroyed by the usurpation of them by a set of unprincipled demagogues, no one can honestly deny. That a change of system is absolutely necessary, is another thing that any person acquainted with the condition of the country will not deny. The prisons of the country are being filled, and a call for more room; our court-houses are not large enough, and there is a call for more court-room ; the alms-houses must be enlarged; police stations must be built on a larger scale; police officers, criminal lawyers and judges must all be increased. The tiller of the soil, the mechanic, the merchant, with all who are industrious, who make any improvements by their labor and economy, are all made criminals by this demagogism. The industrious and enterprising people are made to pay a fine for all their improvements, and any property or incomes they may have saved by their labor and economy, has become a spoil to these blundering plunderers.

If any person will take the trouble to get an assessment list from an assessor, they will see by such a list how sharp this old heathen system is being practised by politicians, who are tools in the hands of the moneyed monopolies, plunging towns, cities, states, and nation into debt, year after year, deeper and deeper ; and if you ask these politicians when or how shall this debt be

paid, invariably the answer is, by taxation. Here you find the country sinking under a debt which never can be paid under the present system, and while the government is in the hands of usurpers holding a claim on everything imaginable produced by labor, subject to a fine or so-called tax to support crime. This abominable system of government has put every obstruction possible in the way of honesty, virtue and enterprise.

Under this system, there is no inducement whatever for any person to engage in any honest enterprise, for as soon as there is anything produced, there is a claim on it by this despotic power. The inducement is for laziness and crime of every description. You can see and hear of it being carried out every day in the embezzler, swindler, tramp, drunkard, murderer, thief and pauper, all well protected and comfortably housed, clothed and fed; and if sick, they are provided with a skillful physician and the tenderest of nurses. If brought into court, they are furnished a paid lawyer, and perhaps a bribed judge, and a packed jury, and in many cases go out free. If sent to prison, they are soon pardoned out, having been well recruited for another job of the same kind, all at the expense of the enterprising and wealth-producing people. If anyone builds a house, a home or shelter from the storm, or any other improvements may be made, the owner, known or unknown, is fined for making such improvements; and if not able to pay such fine or tax, so-called, the property is sold by this heathen system and the people producing such property are robbed of the products of their labor and cast adrift, not accounted worthy of even a prison protection. The people who improve the country by their labor and enterprise are looked upon as a sort of second-class criminals and beasts of burden, who must bear all the expense of this contemptible system of robbery, which claim a part of the products of labor. Where is there any protection to labor by such a system? I ask, for certainly I do not see anything but the principles which produce anarch-

ism, socialism, communism, pauperism and crime in that heathen monster. It is gathering strength everywhere throughout this country, and unless there is a change very soon, the voice of the iron orator will be heard, and the documents changing the whole system of oppression, sealed in blood.

The proposed system, if carried into effect, will sweep away the present system of oppression, and the enterprising and wealth-producing people shall be protected and transgressors punished. Doubtless some one will say it is not right to tax the people who have no property. Is it right to tax the property of the worker to pay the tax of the demagogue and the lazy. Certainly not. Under the new system there will be an abundance of work. There will be no excuse for laziness. The laborers of the country pay all the tax now, only in an indirect way, and about twice as much as if it were direct. By abolishing the present system of interest, persons can have only what they earn, and save from their earnings. This will put every person on an equal footing. The masses have been the chief capital of the money kings. Money earns no interest; it does not breed or hatch. Out of the sweat of labor all wealth must come in the end.

I leave this matter now for the people of good moral character and self-respect to free themselves from the power of the usurpers. By organizing into one grand and noble body, for a grand and noble cause, with a determination to have a crowning success, they shall surely be rewarded. You have been shown how to better your condition financially, socially, and politically; also legally, easy and cheap; now, if you neglect such an opportunity, it must be because you lack courage and moral character, and do not properly value your liberty and independence as American citizens.

Any person wishing to become a member of such an organization, by sending their address to ALEXANDER McDONALD, Lamanda Park, Cal., shall receive notice of a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for a permanent organization. Let Pasadena or Los Angeles be the headquarters of this organization.

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